the midst of all resis demand for troops, he was ordered by the Secretary of War and General Scott to send five thousand well armed infantry to Warbington without a moment's delay." He sent them. He had at that time a total force of nearly sixty thousand men. Here follows a concentrate against expecting any general to be always successful; and an averment that general at d great success had resulted from his administration, and that he was on the eve of yet greater things when he was relieved of his command.

On the 13th of June Gen MCCLELLAN televices

be slways successful; and the was on the eve of yet greater things when he was relieved of his command.

On the 13th of June Gen. McClellan telegraphed General Lyon as follows:—"It you wish more troops from Illinois; inform my subordinates unless danger is imminent. Then follows a number of dispatches so investigate, as the sturry day of the turret, are perforsted an inche in dismeter, to give light, and as unseful for muscard with the reason of the first first the control the sturry first vase the battery is boarded. A spur wheel, is boarded. Not make the control the same that the union assess is suffering from too much his wint the Union cause is suffering from too much indulgence. On the 6th of July General Hardinois telegraphs to the Scretary of War, triging the necessity of early regiments for the most powerful a seam tame over built in the world. See its comma made by bleat, J. S. Worden, U. S. N.

The Ploods is Germany.

The Ploods is Germany.

The Ploods is Germany.

The Anderson Z. have is the title of a clever the start which it derives its control to an expension of the most powerful a seam tame over built in the world. See its comma made by bleat, J. S. Worden, U. S. N.

The Floods is Germany.

The Ploods is Germany.

The Anderson Z. have is the title of a clever the device of the start of the star

people among whom they were acting.

The Comme School at Walitagierd, Cond Town Haven Jouanal, and Courism, 25th, inserts the following communication on this subject, referred to in THE SUN, a few days

you published a notice of the Catholic School in Wallingford, from the New York TABLET. We are sorry to find that the notice was incorrect, and we request you to insert, from one who knows the matter well, the following state-

ment:
The school is not new; it was not opened, nor established, by Rev. Mr. Walsh. The school was opened in July, 1861, long before Wallingford was reunited to Meriden Mission. Its history is as follows: The Catholics of Wallingford are nearly all roses, live in a server language.

ford was reunited to Meriden Mission. Its history is as follows: The Catholics of Wallingford are nearly all poor—live in a separate part of the town—en the plain. Their children could not conveniently go to the public school, and in their poverty and rags, such as did go, were often insulted and abused by the other children. The late pastor—Rev. Charles McCallion, now of this city—complained of this in several conversations with Moses Y. Beach, and proposed to farnish and fit up the basement of the Catholic Church as a school-room. Mr. Beach gave \$50 to the undertaking—not expecting that it would come out in the newspapers. The school was opened and supported by the people and their pastor. On the 28th of December the pastor was removed, and the mission attached to Meriden. The school was broken up. The late pastor, calling on the 22d of January on some business connected with his late residence there, learned that Rev. Mr. Walsh was not likely to try to ree pen the school; that he had expressed himself to that effect; called again on Mr. Beach, knowing his sympathy with the poor. The result was that Mr. B. proposed to support the school himself. We are very glad to learn that the school is flourishing. We may add, since the papers have any of it, that Moses Y. Beach gave \$100 to the building of the Church, the aforessid \$50 to the school-room, and now entirely supports the school. He proposed also \$100 towards building a house for a readent priest, \$100 towards buying an organ and a bell of \$20 price, to be chosen by the pastor, at any time that a beltry can be built. We are glad to bear this testimony to the generoeity of Mr. Beach, and feel only that it is unpleasant to chief the trees.

## THE



WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY MARCH 15, 1862.

## The Ericesson Battery "Monitor."

NUMBER 1368

cient for 23,000 man. He then repaired to the West, reaching St. Louis on the 25th of July, where he found the state in a thoroughly rebellicus condition, with the three months enlisted troops without their pay, and deprived of many necessaries of clothing, while their families were destitute. Men offered in abundance, but arms and money were wanting. Under these circumstances, General Freenout worth their should peremptorily order the United States Treasurer there to pay over to his Paymaster-General the money in his possession, sending a force at the same time to take that money. He received no reply, and assumed that his purpete was approved.

Five days after his arrival at St. Louis he re-inforced Cairo, stating that Springfield, which was then threatened, was at the distance of a week's march, and before it cou'd have been captured by the rebels. Meanwhile, he ordered two regiments to the relief of Lvon, at Springfield, and anticipated sending him further re-inforcements on his return to St. Louis.

He claims that the purchase of the Austrian guns was a necessity. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, expecting that the enemy would immediately advance, he fortified Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla and Jefferson City, making St. Louis his base, and leaving the samp free forperations in the field, and claims that the necessity of these fortifications had been concurrit in by officers of unimpoachafile loyalty and capax'sy.

On the 11'h of September he heard that Perce had arrived at Clinton. On the 12th that Col. Mullican had received to more with all speed upon Lexington; as adon the same day, "in the midst of all wis demand or troops, he was ordered by the Scretary of War and General Scott in said first thousand with the series of the visual of the treits of the total are leaded from the inside, and enemy first the first the heart of the treits of the total are leaded from the inside, and are leaded from the inside, and an enemy first the loaded from the inside, and an enemy first the loaded from the inside, and an

Harding telegraphs to the Sicretary of War, riging the necessity of eavalry regiments for prairie service, and saying that much has been lost for want of them. About the 15th of July the various generals inquire of each other about the truth of the report that Gameral Farmont is app inted to command them. They all appears to be working together harmoniously, cheerfully and vigorously.

Up to the 24th of August, Mr. Blark appears to have been working at Washington, in the interest of Firmont And letters of that date are published in which it. Blark refers to Secretary Charactic, Iteratory notes below par, than of having solt iers kill d. Referring to the President Blark asys:—

"The main difficulty is, however, with Lincota himself. He is of the Whig school, and that brings him naturally not only to incline to the feeble policy of Whigs, but to give his confidence to such advisers. It costs me a great deal of labor to get anything done, because of the inclina ion of mind on the part of the President relating members of the Cabinet, including Chase, who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life."

Referring to the army, which, at the time he was relieved from command, General Farmons states to have been thoroughly organized and equipped, and with which he was meeting uniformly with success, upon the line of military operations, he claims he had every reason to be lieve that the campaign would opan with a signal victory in the defeat or dispersion of the Rebel army, with a move on Memphis as the immediate result, and concludes by the assurance that himself, officers and men were actuated acled by by a desire to serve the country, and feels assured that his is realized by the surfaced while struggling in the water, and a few succeeded in swimming across the Rings. on the dams near by, and great numbers were drowned. Very many deer, also, surprised by the sudden overflow, were lost. Some were taken alive while struggling in the water, and taken alive while struggling in the water, and a few succeeded in swimming across the Ruine. Even pheasants were dr.wned, so says a citer from Frankfort; the pheasant is a comparatively slow and stupid bird, which seeks its food close at hand and seidom remains long on the trees. When the flood came, instead of flying a way this bird would sit on its perch, until exmant d by hunger, it would fall into the water and perials.

The necessity for permanent bridges over the The necessity for permanent bridges over the Rhine is, now, vehemently urged. The inandation has rendered the removal of the boat bridges in peratively necessary, and the only method of crossing the stream now feasible, is by means of steamers. At Mannheim, Carlstude, and Coblents, even at such minor places as Worms and Bingen, permanent bridges will, at once, be undertaken, and similar zeal to extend the side lines of the main railroad trunk now completed, is everywhere manifest. The same spirit prevails in other parts of Germany, and, in this point of view, the great laundations of the present year, by impressing upon the German people the absolute necessity of more complete internal improvements, and leading German people the absolute necessity of more complete internal improvements, and leading to the wider disbursement of capital among the labering classes, may eventually prove to have been a blessing rather than a calamity.

The Trent Aff or in India. The Lendon Times' Calcutts correspondent writes that when the news of the Trent affair reached India, it produced the keenest excitement among the usives. It was accompanied by the news that war had been declared by by the news that war had been declared by Great Britain. A panic seized the natives in Calcutta, and for several days nothing was done in the bazuar. Even after the receipt of more parific intelligence, the excitement continued among them. When the order prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre became known it added fuel to the flame, and it burst out afreeh. Several Englishmen purchased vessels laden with the article rather than have their voyage interrupted. Government securities, meantime, went down 3 per cent.; and the price of cotton at Bombay declined one penny on the pound. The panic does not appear to have affected the European residents, many of whom took advantage of it to make purchases at the depreciated prices then ruling in the markets.

purchases at the depreciated prices than the markets.

FFRNANDINA, Fla., has been occupied by the U.S. forces, who also have possession of Cedar Keys. The former is on the Atlantic coast, and the latter on the Gulf of Mexico, with a railroad between, thus cutting off the peninsula of Fiorida at the upper end.



little sheet just is ned at Lenlytown, D. C., where the regiment, from which it derives its name, is encamped. It claims tender treatment, and promises to call on the soldiers of the camp every Saturday, with a clean face, clean conscience and so nething worth reading.

The Marquis of Westmeath, the last male The Marquis of Westmeath, the last male representative of an Irish Peerage, at the age of 70 years, married a dairy mald whose years numbered 22. He took his pretty marchicess to the continent, and at Paris she was indulged at the top of her bent in sights and ahopping. But while there, alas! she got acquainted with a dashing commercial gent from Lendon and eloped with him. The Marquis now sues for a divorce and damages to the amount of 425 000.

divorce and damages to the amount of \$25,000. A NASHVILLE correspondent represents the existence of a decided Union feeling among the leading men in that state, but says that decided victories on our part are necessary to develope it. When the result is no longer doubtful, there will be no difficulty in organizing a loyal state government. The appointment of Andrew Johnson as Provisional Governor is deprecated by the loyalists in Western Tennessee, as he is popularly regarded as a Tennessee, as he is popularly regarded as a traitor to his state, and they thick they can get along before without him. In East Tennessee, however, where he belongs, he may de good service.

EXTENSIVE floods have occurred in Southern Utah. At Virgin City, Jan. 19th, furriture, clothing, wood, and even three barrois of molasses were fished from the swolien streams. The Indians say that their fatters teld them of a similar flood in their time. In Washington Ce., small streams increased from the rains to the size of great rivers, and at Fort Clark one balf of the houses were sweptaway, with all theorehards and vineyards of the place. The Mormon papes say that the sagacity of Brigham Young, in recommending the people to avoid the flats and settle on the high ground, is illustrated by this calamity. trated by this calamity.

The scenes that had preceded the entrance of our troops into Narhville are taid to be indescribable. Governor Harris is said to have been fligh eted out of his wits. A citizen who called to see him on business says he seemed to be cramming papers into his pockets as if he expected every minute to bear the opening roar of the gunboats. He explained his business. 'Can't attend to it, sir! No time—out of the question—impossible! The gunb ats have passed Clarksville already, sir!" Floyd was intile tetter. He strode back and farth through the bar-room of the hotel, calling for officers, fumbling papers, giving orders, hurrying up others, and contradicting himself. When Gov. Harris got off, in the height of his alarm, he refused to let the engineer take time to turn around or arrange the cars properly; and so, wrong and fore nost, as was fitting, the treacherots tievernor made his awkward exit.

A public meeting was held in the Mansion

A public meeting was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, Feb. 17, to appoint a Mansion House, Dublin, Feb. 17, to appoint a Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in the West. Mr. McSwiney detailed numerous cases of suffering, and stated the means of alleviation that had been so alleviation that had been so far adopted. Dr. Cullen, the Archbishop of Dublin, stated that he had been infermed by a gentleman that he had lost \$3 000 by the failure of the potato crop on 50 acres of land. If the land had been divided into small lots, the distress to the occupiers would have been most severe. In Dublin, in the immedia's neighborhood of the best houses in the city, there were innumerable fa in, in the immedia's neighborhood of the bost houses in the city, there were innumerable families living in tumble down houses, without bed, fire, or any of the necessaries of life. The repugnance of the people to the poor house was well known, and other means were necessary or each the distress. A number of other gentlemen addressed the meeting and subscriptons amounting to nearly \$1,000 were re-

Four Days Later from Europe.

Queer Proceedings in Parlia-

An Irish Duel.

"PAM" AS BOTTLE HOLDER

INTERESTING FRENCH SENATE DEBATE

NEWS OF THE SUMTER.

Her Captain Under Arrest. STEAMERS FOR REBEL PORTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA Herrible Slaughter at Mtagpo.

The screw steamer City of Washington, Cast, B coks, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived nora yesterday.

THE TUSCARORA AND THE SUMTER. Gibraltar advices to the 18th February may that the Sumter was still in Gibraltar bay, with no signs of departure. The Tuscarora was in Spanish waters off Algerias.

A letter from Hyeres, south of France, dated 16th February, asserts that the Sainter had appeared in the roads off that place-much to the alarm of the Federal vessels which were loading sait in the neighborhood. This assertion is

clearly refuted by the Gibraltar advices. A Madrid telegram of the 25th says : "The Captain of the Sumpter has been arrested at Tanglers, at the instance of the American consul at Gibraltar and of the Commander of the Tuscarera, who went for that purpose to Tan-

PARLIAMENTARY PROCREDINGS. In the English House of Lords, on the 24th,

the proceedings were unimportant. In the House of Commons, a singular episode tock place. Lord Palmerston stated that during the debate on the 21st ult., the Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, had used expressions which The O'Donoghue had considered personally offersive and insulting to himself. Ine O'Denegane took no notice of the expres-

to the late meeting in the Rotunda at Dublis, got up by "mannikin traitors," and to which no one of respectability responded.

The O'Doroghue, after some little pressure from the Speaker, made the required spology to the House, but in doing so he uttered some insulting taunts towards Sir Robert Peel.

insulting taunts towards Sir Robert Peel.

Lord C. Paget introduced the navy estimates, already published, and entered at length into the position of naval affairs. After some debate, a vote of 76,000 men, and the required sum for their wages and maintenance, was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Earl of Derby gave notice that he should, on Thursday, put a question to the Secretary of Foreign Affais, with regard to a pre-lamation of a most extraordinary character, which had been published in the Neapolitan papers. The proclamation sets forth that after a certain day no person shall set foot in a certain district, that all houses, hovels and cabins of every description are to be levelled to the ground, and that the inhabitants of every farm house in which more than a day's food is found shall be treated as brigands, and immediately shot.

A return of the strength of the Navy, shows a total of 525 steamers afloat, and 110 effective realing ships; while there are building, fifty-five steamers, of which cleven are iron cased

five steamers, of which eleven are iron cased The Army estimates show a grand total of

£15,302 000 - which, including the supplementary votes, is about the same as last year. The total strength of the army is 228,000 med.

France.

The fellowing is a full report of the debate in he French Senate, Feb. 22d, in which Prince sepsion took part, and which excited the rea est interest throughout Frence. In Paris appears the proceedings were posted on the salls of the city, and were read by thousands M Baroche, minister with portfolio, replied

alls of the city, and were read by thousands it withing men.

M Baroche, minister with portfolio, replied the attacks against the laws and the Government made by certain journals.

Prince Napoleon said he could not be silent after the speech of the Marquis de la Rochejacquelain. The Prince then referred to the banquet given by the democratic press to M. Ratezi, and explained the arrangement of the toasts, and quoted from the speech of that statesman words is honor of the Emperor. The bust of the Emperor, he added, was in the room. But, said, the speaker, do you know where they break the busts of the Emperor, and tread them under foot. It is in the army of the so-called soldiers of the Pope, commanded by M. de Merode. M. de la Rochejacquelain must needs be well informed by his friend General Guyon on these matters. He knows what took place when nothing but the priest's soutane restrained a French geteral and an aide-decamp of the Emperor from averging an insult offered to his sovereign. It is in Rome, and not in the French democratic press, that you must look for the most bitter hatred of sll that bears the name of Napoleon. The hon. Marquis has spoken of the principle of hereditary right. True, the Government of France is hereditary, but it is so that it may apply the great principles of the revolution. It is not hereditary according to the principles of divine right which you honor. Here the Prince quoted the answer of Napoleon the First in 1804 to the Senate which brought him the senatus-consulate declaring his dynasty hereditary:—"I hope France will never be sorry for having surrounded my family with honors. In any case my spirit will be with my descendants no longer than they continue to deserve the love and confidence of this great nation." This is how the Emperor understood the hereditary succession. And what happened subsequently? Whon, after immense disasters, a ray of light seemed to break on France, and the Remperor retarned from the Isle of Elba, to overthrow the Government of the restoration, we kno

"Down with the people and the arms?"
At this point of the Prince's speech, great to a mult and sgrading arose in the Senate, and several demands were made that the speaker should be called to order. Many speators or hieved that the Prince said "Down with the triests," installing the word "tradities" for "pre-tree," several senators called out "We have had enough of the revolution."

The Marquis ce is Richejaquelein—Bravo, bravel we are now in full said. The frankness

bravel we are now in full sail. This frankness will be uniful.

Prince Mapshon-Ye; I defend the revolu-

Carlinal Donnet—Prsy do not use such ex-pressions. Who thinks of imposing history on

some at the time, but he (Palmerston) was given to understand that results out of the one mit because. As this would involve a breach of privilege, he wrots a letter to Sir Robert P. el, warning him against making himself a party to the breach of privilege. In the course of Saturday, the 22d, communications took place, which led to a request that Sir Robert P-el would name a friend. At his (Palmerston's) request, he was that friend, but not, of course, with the design of arranging a hossile meeting. He was subsequently called upon by Major Gavin, that friend of The O'Donoghue, and explained to that gentleman that a breach of the privileges of the House could not be permitted, and that it was his intention to state the facts to the House, and leave the question in its hands.

The Speaker called upon The O'Donoghue to express his regret for what had courred.

Major Gavin explained his part in the transaction, and said that Sir Robert's allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunda'at Dublis. The cause of offence was, Sir Robert's allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunda'at Dublis.

abroad and to the liberal and popular sectiment at home, it may defy all, even the agitation of the clergy. I tell the hom marquis that our principles are different. Neither of us is ashamed of his origin. Our antecedents, our tambles are different. Whereas, his hoporable accestors fell on the battle fields of civil war tadder French arms, our fathers fell at Waterico under English bullets (immense interreption).

Count de Sagar Alfred.

nodera ich was explose, and we can't be taken in a second time.

Prince Napoleon said he weuld read a short passage from Thiers, which exactly summed up his opinions—"I belong to the party of the revolution, as well in France as in Europe. I desire teat the Government of France may remain in the hands of moderate men. I will do a that I can that it may continue there; but nain in the hands of moderate men. I will do a 1 that I can that it may continue there; but slithough the Government should pass into the hands of men less moderate than myself—ardent men, radicals—I would not abandon my course on that account; I should still be of the party of the revolution." (This discourse was eeded by long agitation, and the suspension

the sitting )
When the Senate resumed, the President said
When the Senate resumed, the Recheige. When the Senate resumed, the President said t was the turn of the Marquis de la Rochejacquelin to speak; but it was remarked that 
'rince 'apoleon had not returned. He combished that when they had come there 
ovally and faithfully, upon the invitation of the Emperor, they should be acmared of rating forth a ring rampe of counter. counter that any one should say to them; it among that any one should say to them; it am the revolution—you are the counter revolution. The hor, marquis continued his speech amid the interruption of both friends as it ponents, and a great confusion ensued. The bake de la Force exclaimed, "We are all atacked; we and our fathers." The senate loudly sailed for a termination of the debate.

Dake de la Force exclaimed, "We are all attacked; we and our fathers." The senate locally called for a termination of the debate.

Mr. Billault (minister without portfolio) said the Emperor knew, however, that one of the most powerful of the forces of society was religion, which he seconded, and neither violence, nor injustice, nor alarm, could make him forget that it was one of the great social bases on which civilization reposes. The Emperor would never deny the revolution, but it was the revolution conclitary and honest, at once prudent and progressive, which he sought to maintain. M. Bihault developed this principle at some length, and at the close of his speech the Senateross. speech the Senate ross.

Greece.

A telegram from the Piraeus states that the inaurgerts who occupied the citadel of Nauplia had demanded permission to expitulate, and that the revolt would thus be subdied. It was be-lieved that the King would change his Minis-try and then disselve the Chambers.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Com-nercial treaty between France and Prussia had

been signed.
The NATIONAL ZEITUNG of Berlin states that The NATIONAL ZEITUNG of Berlin states that in the sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the "German question," Count Berrsto: if said the point of view from which the Government regards this question is exhibited in the well known recent notes. The Government of the King recognizes that the necessity of the union of the German States under one single head in military and diplomatic affairs is bound up with Parliamental reassers. single head in military and diplomatic affairs is bound up with Parliamentary representation, but as the realisation of such a Urion depends upon negotiations, it is impossible to enter it to further details concerning it. The Government recognises that the chamber is at present called upon to express an opinion respecting this question, and will welcome a declaration in accordance with its own views, especially in the proposals of the Grabow party. The motion of the party of progress, although harmonising in di-

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

spon assumptions in point of principle, which the Government is unable to a lept. An Imperial decrae had been promulgated given ingreligious freedom and examption from tax site n and military service to sangrants are

Advices from Warswelde that added marce of the Edwarnor of Poland had been issued ordering that neither judicial investigations nor arrests for oil ness committed prior to the state of siege shall in future take place. All the conceillers of the districts and terms of Russian Poland are to to-color along their public duties on the 15th of March.

Provisions dull.

London, Feb. 27.—Consols 23% for mone w.
Hineis Central shares, 48 dissount; Esta,
2% discount; New York Central, 73.

Tae whole of the new Italian loan of £1,728,...

The whole of the new Italian lean of £1, £25,...

(600 had been taken.

The balls of Meaers Jacob, Bush & Co., London, American commission merchants, hall centratured, but the limitates were believed to be limited. The cause of their difficulties is \$25 importation from America of large supplies of breadstuffs upon a falling market.

It was reported that large insurances were being effected in Lordon for French account as good a per steamer from Havre to the "Confederate States."

Jan. 1 to Feb 22 ... 3,7e1,009 5.971,5.9 2.434 March 1 ... 510,774 24734 1 8 ... 679,075 550,336 2a136 Total . . . . . \$4,420,084 \$7,067,599

The export continues to exceed the supply from California; but there is no internal demand for the metals since the paper money of the Government is cot yet largely in circulation.

The rates of freight have risen recently under the

demand on the part of the Government for transports for coal and stores. About 250 vessels have been

Cingress to take deposites, and allow 5 per cent. interest to the extent of \$25,000,000, and he has received about \$5,000,000 from individuals. The banks have now concluded to deposit with him the remaining \$20,006,000 in dema. d notes, taking his certificates therefor, these certificates to be used in the daily exchanges at the Clearing-House. The operation gives the Government the use of 20 millions, and it serves the bank purpose for exchanges. These notes belong to the depositors, but at present they cannot lend them, and to get 5 per cent. from the government is an advantage. The chief objec-tion was that the notes so deposited are receivable for duties, and if deposited the Treasury might noget back the same description. This objection was exchanges this morning were settled with these new

The bank returns for the day show the following

Dec.... 4,619,699 609,615 505,262 The supply of individual paper is not large, and does not increase with the spring business; on the ether hand, in as much as that a large portion of the business is done for each, with some animation, into notes, the quantity of paper decreases and the

"spring payments" will probably reduce the "con mercial line" with the banks. The decline this Government securities held by the banks, and in return for which they have to some extent, increased their specie. The deposits of the banks have apparently met more employment during the alvance of the value of money which attended the late stock speculations. The passage of the legal terder bill removed from the banks all anxiety in regard to their own payments, and as a consesion, they have increased their own circulation. Tols inflation may now continue, with a demand for

money based upon the Government paper.

The annual report of the Savings Banks of the State, shows, the depositors, \$64,083,119, against \$67,440,897 last year, a decline of \$3,357,000 only. WELL KDITTON

Fra case Your dre. cour! ever Peredic SHOUNDERLOSS TAN DE MOVAPON The figuration coulde girl to Discretise of \$6 per No. Over single raise, on seek copy over five.

The result windle five to his State, only therefore, which is four out of the State, are not of the state are not only the state of the state of

Addrew M. S. BEACH, Son OFFICE FACE YOUR EXUMENCE EALES. FIRST WAR BIT.

4007 O.E. 60. "Our 97% 550 do .850 99 at 460 0 do .950 99 at 500 do .850 50 d Parent with sciency.

A Serior No. apright revolutionist criss

Down with sciency.

A serior No. apright revolutionist, it is demanately.

The Marquist de la Rochejarquelli.—It is in its cleanagety.

The Marquist de la Rochejarquelli.—It is in its cleanagety.

The Previous Agreement of the control of the important intended to the previous and the science of the sc closy.

Buron d. Lacross—Let an eye witness just state the fact.

Prince Napoleor—I have stated a fact.

Several Voices—It is untrue; it is an insult to at the world.

Count de la Marre—I was three; mothing of the kind was and; the prople should "Vive I may be removed by the Prince Napoleor—I have stated the vive and the street not lie proper of the kind was and; the prople should "Vive I may be removed by the Prince Plant of the fact of the world.

So Plant I have been condement to hard labor.

The Berten Lacross—I demand leave to bear my testimony. I was appointed to ever the Early to the removed and instruction of the Early street of the Calver and the street of the Calve

N. Y. Washington Market Retail Prices. Some per steamer from Havre to the "Confederate States."

Note: The A. N. C. I. A. L.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 10.

The war news had an adverse effect upon the stock list, and the whole list went down from M to 1M, parsimilarly the speculative Western stocks that were held for a rise on the paper inflation. After the board prices were a little more steady, without any extensive transactions, however.

The transactions in good were small at about 12.

The exchanges at the Stank Glearing House this.

The exchanges at the Stank Glearing House this process are higher forms, ing. haddoox and confish, and process go over the prices we quote of setual sale. The supply is quite small and process are higher forms, ing. haddoox and confish, and the supply is quite small and process are higher forms, ing. haddoox and confish.

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> Jorrents, do. 1633

Oysters, per 100 | Clams, she'l, per 100 | Clams, she'

Oysters, pk.d., par 100

Oysters, pk.d., par 100

Clans, pkld., par 100

1 0f @1 62/si

SALTED FISH.

Halibut, snoked. 9@12 Mackeral, smkd. 9@15

Baddock: 1 fest2 Sala on, 1264.5

Mackeral. 9@15

Codfish. 1 @15

Codfish. 1 081 | 19@18 | Partridges, per pair. | 19@18 | Partridges, per pair. | 75@1 25 |
| 10. | 10. | 5 | Can back Ducks | Per pair. | 3 00@3 56 |
| 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 1

B con smoked . 9@12 Hams . 9@1 Shuddrs . 9@12 Pork, larding . 11@1 Torques . 25@5 Pork, corned . 9@1 Jowls . 7@ 9 FRESH MEATS. Mutton, hind quar. 768 19 Veal, fore quar. 768 16 Mutton, fore quar. 768 9 Veal cutlets. 18614 Mutton chops. 9612 Pork, fresh. 9612 Veal, hind quar. 9612 Sussages, country. 9613

Mr. Smith O'Brien sent \$50 to the O'Done-

van Testimonial Fund, accompanied by a letter setting forth the claims of that distinguished Irish scholar on the gratitude and respect of his countrymen. country mean.

Dr. Culten, Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed a circular to the clergy in his dioceses derouncing the efforts made by the agents of the National Beard of Education to induce teachers to take out certificates under the Board; and censuring the efforts made by Sir Robert Peel to place the Catholic gentry in an attitude of hostility to the church, on the question of the Queen's Colleges.

Major Myors, the heed of the Signal Corps, has invented a rocket which carries up a parachute, and leaves it in the air to descand slowly, displaying different colored fires, green, red and white, at intervals. The arrangement of cative of words and phrases, and facilitate night signaling. The colored lights are termed "Asteriak signals."